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Epidemicheskim Voprosam (Collection of the Most Important Official Ma-
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 Medgiz, Moscow, 1949, 1206 pp, 2 Vol.

SUMMARIES OF OFFICIAL REGULATIONS ON USSR SANITATION
AND EPIDEMIC-CONTROL PROBLEMS

T. Ye. Boldyrev, Ed

[Comment: The following information, in summarized form, was
 taken from a collection of official regulations on sanitation and
 antiepidemic measures in the USSR.]

Foreword by T. Ye. Boldyrev, Deputy Minister of Health USSR, pp 3,4

Boldyrev states that the decisions of the government of the USSR made during
 the war and during the postwar period indicate the tasks that lie ahead for the
 health agencies in the area of sanitary-epidemiological control. Resolutions
 adopted by the government of the USSR between 1944 and 1946 in regard to malaria
 control, elimination of contaminated areas, protection of the water supply and
 of the air from pollution, and brucellosis control, in addition to the resolu-
 tion of the Council of Ministers USSR of 10 August 1948 ordering improvement in
 the work of the sanitary-epidemiological establishments, constitute concrete ev-
 idence of forthcoming radical improvements in the protection of the people's
 health.

Development of hygienic and sanitary-epidemiological measures aimed at im-
 proving working and living conditions is associated with over-all measures for
 improving therapeutic and preventive service in both the urban and rural areas.
 Boldyrev adds that hospitals and out-patient clinics cannot be merged, nor can
 the rural population be provided with specialized medical care without the re-
 organization of the sanitary-epidemiological service and the state sanitation
 inspection system.

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The reorganization of sanitary-epidemiological work to be executed by the Ministry of Health USSR in compliance with the resolution of the Council of Ministers USSR is a necessary consequence. This reorganization will be based on the principle of a unity of purpose within the sanitary-epidemiological system in both cities and rayons. Finally, sanitary-epidemiological stations will be set up, with each station promoting the integration of all sanitary-epidemiological work within the area it serves.

Decision, Central Executive Committee, Council of People's Commissars USSR, 23 December 1933, pp 7-11

An order was issued to organize a sanitary inspection system in the SSRs and ASSRs and in krais, oblasts, rayons, and cities. This system was to be completed by the end of 1934. (The administrative setup conforms with the general political organization of the USSR.)

Resolutions No 68/1359 and No 80/2106, Central Executive Committee, Council of People's Commissars USSR, 27 July 1936 and 8 December 1936. Also Subsequent Orders, Decisions, and Circular Letters, Council of Ministers USSR and Ministry of Health USSR, as well as Decrees and Instructions, Minister of Health USSR and All-Union State Sanitation Inspection, Ministry of Health, USSR, pp 11-25, 29, 101-727, and 770-772.

The All-Union State Sanitation Inspection was directed to operate in the field of preventive medicine, with numerous and varied functions. Its inspection will extend to all borders of the USSR and will include work of other branches of the government. This branch of sanitation service is to be guided by the above-mentioned decrees, orders, resolutions, circular letters, and instructions, with its authority to be defined by them. The work in each SSR and ASSR is to be carried out within the framework of these orders, resolutions, decisions, etc., of the central government agency.

The supervisory authority of state sanitation inspectors extends to environmental sanitation pertaining to the air, streets, parks, yards, homes, soil, surface water, sources of water supply, sewer systems, waste disposal, and garbage removal. It also extends to canal construction, the planning and building of new cities, plants, schools, hospitals, homes for children, etc. The State Sanitation Inspection on all political levels also has the authority to supervise the sale and manufacture of food products and consumer goods produced by light industry and used generally by the majority of the population. The All-Union State Sanitation Inspection also insures compliance with state standards (GOST) regarding light, ventilation, dust, smoke, and other unhealthy conditions.

Supplementary Order No 431, 14 June 1949, Minister of Health USSR, pp 770-772

This supplements the chapter on "Housing Community Sanitation" and deals with protection of the air from pollution. It specifically vests authority in the All-Union State Sanitation Inspection to approve or disapprove new industrial projects in any populated area.

Interpretation No 6 of division of authority between the All-Union State Sanitation Inspection and the Main Administration MVD Militia USSR by Head of Main Administration, MVD Militia USSR, and by Chief State Sanitation Inspector USSR, 18 October 1946, pp 25-28

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A line of demarcation was drawn to indicate where the supervisory duties of the MVD and UMVD regarding sanitary conditions in populated areas begin and end, and where the same duties begin and end for the agencies of the State Sanitation Inspection on all political levels.

Decision Approved by Committee on Architecture, Council of Ministers USSR, 23 January 1948; Confirmed by All-Union State Sanitation Inspection, pp 120-131

The State Sanitation Inspection on all political levels must approve the selection of all village and town sites and participate in the formulation of plans for erecting any village or town thereon.

Circular letter No 175/01-1-12/89, 11 May 1939, People's Commissariat of Agriculture USSR, and People's Commissariat of Health USSR, pp 131, 132

A representative of the local state sanitation inspector must be present when plans are made for the selection of sites and the construction of slaughterhouses, veterinary hospitals, clinics, or veterinary posts.

Regulations, Chief State Sanitation Inspector USSR, (who, by virtue of his position is also Deputy Minister of Health USSR), 20 March 1942. This is addition to GOST (State Standard) No 2602-44, Proposed by People's Commissariat of Health USSR and Approved by All-Union Committee of Standards, 31 June 1944, pp 87-100

These regulations include instructions as to the type and kind of buildings that the sanitary-epidemiological stations may be housed in and also the type and kind of buildings required for a laboratory, vaccination division, disinfection division, transport group, administrative office, and other divisions of the station. The regulations also cover ventilation, heating, water supply, sewage disposal, equipment, and other details.

PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE USSR

Instructions, People's Commissariat of Health USSR; Assented to by Following Commissariats USSR: Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Foreign Trade, Navy, River Fleet, Transport, Agriculture, and Main Administration of the Civil Air Fleet, 20 August 1940, pp 728-737

These instructions are based on pages 4 and 9 of the decisions of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars USSR, 23 August 1931. These decisions are also published under "Protection of the Frontiers of the USSR," pp 728-737.

The following therapeutic and sanitary measures are laid down to prevent the importation of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox:

1. Immediate notification of the responsible authorities regarding the appearance of communicable diseases.
2. Medical inspection.
3. Medical examination of cargo, baggage, and personal effects.
4. Isolation of patients suspected of having communicable diseases.
5. Observation of persons who have come in contact with those having the disease.
6. Medical observation.
7. Bacteriological examinations.
8. Vaccination.
9. Disinfection and disinsections.
10. Deratization.

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The following administrative measures may be taken:

1. Prohibition of entrance or departure.
2. Prohibition of export and import of goods and baggage.
3. Closing of ports for entrance or departure.
4. Sealing of borders.

According to the instructions, information concerning communicable diseases within the borders of the USSR must be relayed by the Commissariat of Health USSR to the Frontier Troops Command of the MVD or UMVD and to the Central Medical Administration of the Commissariat of Transportation USSR. The instructions also deal with the protection of river boundaries, ships entering or leaving river ports, airfields, and highways.

Letter of Instructions, All-Union State Sanitation Inspection and Administration of Therapeutic and Preventive Establishments USSR, Water Transport USSR, Ministry of Health USSR, 13 August 1946; Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR and People's Commissariat of Water Transport USSR, 23 March 1938; Instructions, VODLECHSANUPRAV, People's Commissariat of Health, USSR, 25 March 1938; Resolution, Economic Council, Council of Ministers USSR, 27 February 1939; Decree, People's Commissariat of River Fleet USSR, and People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 8 April 1942; Decree, NARKOMORFLOT USSR, and People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 8 - 10 June 1942, pp 738-752.

The following pertains to medical service for sea, lake, and river transport: Medical service rendered to personnel of sea, lake, and river transport is within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health USSR. The All-Union Sanitation Inspection lays down the rules that are to be observed in regard to cargo, passenger accommodations, and sanitary measures while afloat.

Supervision over the execution of all regulations while afloat is vested in the Medical Administration of Sea Lane Traffic of the People's Commissariat of Health USSR and in the local State Sanitation Inspection of the particular water basin.

Orders, People's Commissariat of Transportation USSR, 27 April 1945, 9 January 1943, 8 May and 6 June 1942; Circular Letter, All-Union State Sanitation Inspection, Main Sanitation Administration, Ministry of Transportation USSR, 19 August 1946; Instructions, People's Commissariat of Transportation USSR, 18 April 1942, in Agreement With Officials of the National Committee of Defense Duty Commissioned by People's Commissariat of Health USSR, pp 751-763

These regulations deal with sanitation requirements aboard trains, in depots, and throughout the areas traversed by trains. Supervision of preventive sanitary measures is exercised by territorial agencies of the local State Sanitation Inspection and by the inspectors of the Main Sanitation Administration, Ministry of Transportation USSR.

Instructions No 1, 124 to Civil Air Fleet USSR, 4 August 1938, Issued on Basis of Article 93, Air Traffic Code USSR; Instructions, People's Commissariat of Health USSR and Civil Air Fleet USSR, 17 October 1939; Decree No 621/1,192, pp 754-760

These sanitary regulations refer to airfields, airports, restaurants, water-supply systems, garbage disposal, and airplanes. They are formulated by the People's Commissariat of Health USSR on the basis of the above-mentioned Air Traffic Code USSR.

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Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 30 June 1941; Agreed to by People's Commissariat of Transportation USSR, 1 July 1941, pp 763-766

These regulations cover the subjects of medical aid to be rendered, and sanitary measures to be observed during the removal of civilian populations from dangerous areas.

Instructions to Local Health Departments by People's Commissariat of Health USSR, People's Commissariat of Transportation USSR, and Resettlement Administration of Council of Ministers USSR, 10 September 1940; Order No 228, Ministry of Health USSR, 18 June 1947, pp 766-769.

These instructions concern measures to be taken to prevent disease among recruits for farm and industrial labor. Medical service is rendered to these people by the local health and sanitation authorities. The aid of other agencies, both military and civilian, is enlisted as the situation requires. Persons may not be transported from typhoid- or typhus-infected areas within a period of 15 days after detection of the disease.

SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Resolution No 3,056, Council of Ministers USSR, 10 August 1948; Decree No 716, Minister of Health USSR, 27 November 1948, pp 37-41

To improve the work of sanitary-epidemiological establishments, the Council of Ministers USSR has approved the following nomenclature comprising all sanitary-epidemiological establishments:

1. Sanitary-epidemiological station
2. Malaria control station
3. Brucellosis control station
4. Tularemia control station
5. Disinfection station
6. Plague control station
7. Antiplague laboratory

The resolution states that the Minister of Health USSR has decreed that all previously existing and independently functioning sanitation agencies and posts are to be merged into the above-listed establishments. According to the resolution, this reorganization is to be completed by 1 January 1949.

Regulations, Ministry of Health USSR, 17 November 1949, pp 41-44

These regulations define the organization, functions, and structure of sanitary-epidemiological stations on the republic level and also on kray, oblast, and city levels.

Regulations, Ministry of Health USSR, 17 November 1948, pp 45-47

These regulations define the work, organization, and structure of rayon sanitary-epidemiological stations.

Decree No 367, 22 June 1948, Issued by Ministry of Health USSR, in Compliance With 8 April 1947 Resolution of Council of Ministers USSR, pp 47-55

This decree establishes the normal complements of medical personnel in various types of sanitary-epidemiological stations.

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(Sanitary-epidemiological councils, consisting of representatives of various health agencies, act as consultative bodies and cooperate with the sanitary-epidemiological station of their locality. The number of members in each council is subject to the approval of the executive committee of the local Soviet of Workers Deputies.)

Regulations, Ministry of Health USSR, 7 November 1946, pp. 51-60

Malaria-control stations are special types of establishments. There are malaria-control stations on the republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon levels. The malaria-control stations, as well as the sanitary-epidemiological stations, are of various sizes and have varying degrees of authority and responsibility. Basically, they all perform the same kind of work, except that the activity of city and rayon stations is limited to the city or rayon territory under their jurisdiction, whereas stations on the republic, oblast, and kray level also perform scientific work. These establishments are organized under the general guidance of the Institute of Malaria, Tropical Parasitology, and Helminthology of the Ministry of Health USSR and on the general instruction of their respective institutes and sanitary-epidemiological stations. These establishments form a part of the sanitary-epidemiological network and come under the jurisdiction of the sanitary-epidemiological administration of the ministry or department of health of the respective political subdivisions. If the need arises, these establishments also perform other duties such as helminthology, typhoid fever, tick-borne, Japanese fever, spring-summer encephalitis, and Japanese encephalitis, depending on the nature and epidemiological characteristics of the regions they serve.

Regulation Pertaining to Brucellosis-Control Stations, Ministry of Health USSR, 27 November 1946, pp. 61-63

Brucellosis-control stations are set up within the territories of the USSR, krais, and oblasts. No rayon or city-level stations are permitted. They are organized, isolated units, brucellosis-control units may be organized within the frameworks of rayon or city sanitary-epidemiological stations. These stations participate in the work of the health state sanitation inspection and also maintain a supply of bacteriological preparations. The brucellosis-control stations are under the jurisdiction of the sanitary-epidemiological administration of the ministry or department of health of their respective political subdivisions; they conduct their work under the general guidance of the sanitary-epidemiological administration of the ministry of health of the USSR. The over-all functions of these stations are defined by the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health USSR, which has the authority to suspend or discontinue such stations.

Regulation Pertaining to Typhoid-Febrile Control Stations, Ministry of Health USSR, 27 November 1946, pp. 64-65

The typhoid-febrile station is a specialized type of sanitary-epidemiological station. The function of this station is to provide bacteriological and epidemiological assistance to the health of the locality. This type of station is organized and supervised by the Ministry of Health USSR. It is subordinate to the sanitary-epidemiological administration of the ministry or department of health of the particular political subdivision within which it is located; it is under the general supervision of the sanitary-epidemiological station of the subdivision. The work of this kind of station is defined by the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health USSR.

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Resolution, Council of People's Commissars USSR, No 2064, 16 December 1939, pp 1115-1116

The purpose of this resolution is to raise the quality of epidemic control and to improve the work of disinfection. The resolution also authorizes the People's Commissariat of Health USSR to train medical personnel in disinfection. The same special clothing is provided for all personnel of the disinfection service.

Order No 482, 30 July 1948, Ministry of Health USSR, pp 1116-1117

According to the order, the quality of work in many areas is still poor. The following republics have low standards: Belorussian SSR, Azerbaydhan SSR, Georgian SSR, Kirgiz SSR, Lithuanian SSR, and the Karelo-Finnish SSR. The order states that the ministries of health of the SSRs, ASSRs, and the departments of health of krays and oblasts are to do the following:

1. Supply the hospitals and the rural medical districts with proper personnel by 1 January 1949.
2. Assign the responsibility for direction and supervision of disinfection in the hospitals for communicable diseases and in the branches and clinics which handle tuberculosis patients. Health officers of these establishments will be responsible for such disinfection.
3. Properly man and equip the sanitary-epidemiological stations by 1 January 1949.
4. Supply the rural medical districts with two disinfection machines each.
5. Institute a coordinated effort in the cities toward deratization.
6. Arrange for not less than 20 school hours to be devoted to communicable diseases and epidemiology in all fel'dsher and fel'dsher-midwife schools, beginning with the 1949 - 1950 school year.

Amendment No 1 to Order No 482, Ministry of Health USSR, 30 June 1948, pp 1117, 1118

This amendment describes the procedure for disinfection in cases of dysentery, typhoid, and tuberculosis.

Resolutions, Council of People's Commissars USSR, 23 April 1938 and 16 December 1939, pp 1118-1123

These resolutions deal with the organization and functions of disinfection in the rural medical districts.

Resolution No 2064, Council of Ministers USSR, 16 December 1939, p 1123

This resolution deals with the organization and functions of disinfection sections in the city medical establishments (pp 1124-1125 include instructions in sanitation procedures and in concurrent and terminal disinfection).

Regulations, Main Epidemic Control Administration, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 12 June 1942, pp 1125-1162

These regulations refer to various disinfection apparatus, such as dry-hot-air chambers, steam chambers, steam-formalin chambers, and chambers containing gas of chemical disinfectants like chloropicrin or cyanogen derivatives. The regulations also include descriptions of small, portable, mobile apparatus, as well as various sketches.

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Regulations, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 17 December 1947, pp 1162, 1163

These regulations cover the rights and duties of disinfection workers and foremen.

Regulations, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 14 December 1947, pp 1164-1168.

These regulations provide instructions for the preparation and use of chloramine solution.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 19 September 1947, pp 1168-1170.

These instructions pertain to the use of hexachlorocyclohexane in destroying bedbugs, cockroaches, and lice.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 5 April 1948, pp 1170-1173.

These instructions cover the use of "K" soap for destroying lice and bedbugs.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 5 April 1948 and 26 April 1948, pp 1173-1176

These instructions cover the use of coke solvents [coal-tar solvents] in the disinfecting process.

Instructions, Main Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 9 July 1946, pp 1176-1178

These instructions pertain to the use of the preparation "Krysid" as bait in the destruction of gray rats and house mice.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 14 November 1946, pp 1178-1179.

These instructions refer to the use of Zn_3P_2 (zinc phosphide) for the destruction of rats.

Instructions, Main Veterinary Administration, People's Commissariat of Agriculture USSR, 23 January 1945, and Administration of Epidemic Control Establishments, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 13 October 1944, pp 1179-1183

These instructions cover the use of bacterial cultures (Morozhkovskiy and Danisz bacilli) appropriate for killing mice, rats, and other rodents and suitable for utilization in the fields, vegetable gardens, orchards, barns, and mangers.

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Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 22 November 1948; Follow-Up Letter, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 2 February 1949, pp 1183-1192

These instructions apply to the use of DDT preparations for the destruction of lice, bedbugs, cockroaches, fleas, house flies, mosquitoes, and moths. They also describe the technique of preparing emulsions, suspensions, and aerosol paper containing DDT.

Resolution No 3056, Council of Ministers USSR, 10 August 1948; Decree No 176, Minister of Health USSR, 27 November 1948, pp 37-41

The above resolution and decree pertain to all sanitary-epidemiological establishments and to the regulations dealing with disinfection stations. They set forth the purpose, structure, and functions of disinfection stations.

Order, Minister of Health USSR, 17 November 1948, pp 68, 69

The regulations defining the functions of the Sanitary-Epidemiological Council and describing its authority were approved.

Action of Council of Ministers USSR, 25 October 1948; Confirmed by Order No 671, Minister of Health USSR, 10 November 1948, pp 69-86

The above pronouncements provide the required tables of organization for sanitary-epidemiological establishments of various types and categories.

ETIOLOGY AND EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Introduction to Chapter Dealing With the Prevention of Communicable Diseases and the General Purpose of Organizing Epidemic-Control Work; Written by N. A. Baran, I. Ya. Bychkov, G. I. Zhukov, and M. S. Kovarskiy, pp 775-778

The introduction states that preventive medicine is the foundation of Soviet health services. Epidemiologists and health officers, as well as their assistants and members of the entire therapeutic-service network, contribute to this preventive work. Health and sanitation agencies operating independently under the jurisdiction of other governmental agencies also participate, as well as the personnel of hospitals and out-patient clinics. The early diagnosis and hospitalization of patients infected with communicable diseases, together with the initiation of immediate measures aiming to eradicate sources of infection and disease reservoirs, are the responsibilities of the general medical practitioners, both in the hospitals and in the out-patient clinics. These practitioners come in daily contact with the patients of their particular areas and must immediately utilize all epidemic control means available in the rayons or cities to prevent the spread of any disease that may appear.

Table of Causative Agents, pp 776-778

Lists the causative agents for the majority of important diseases and indicates their capacity for existence in their particular environments.

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People's Commissariat of Health USSR; Sanitary-Epidemic Control Measures in Rural Medical Districts, 5 June 1938, pp 779, 780

Epidemic control and sanitation in rural medical districts is to be conducted in accordance with a plan formulated by each rayon department of health and will apply to all medical districts within the rayon. Personnel of each rural medical district maintain routine supervision over the sanitation of their own area and must have the equipment necessary for the work of disinfection. The same personnel must also assure the vaccination of the population within their area of jurisdiction.

Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 29 June 1939, pp 780, 781

These regulations deal with the fel'dsher, and fel'dsher-midwife posts. Fel'dsher-midwife posts function in a manner similar to the functioning of rural medical districts. Their work is supervised by the health officer in charge of the medical district.

Contagions, pp 782-787

This section lists the sources of various contagions and also the media by which they are spread.

Instructions, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 21 May 1942, pp 788-791

States that one of the most important functions of the out-patient clinic is the prevention of contagious diseases, particularly acute intestinal disorders and epidemic forms of typhus. Vaccination of the population is accomplished by these out-patient clinics. The latter maintain daily contact with the city and rayon sanitation services to prevent recurrent attacks of contagious diseases.

Resolution No 3244, Council of Ministers USSR, 17 September 1947; Order No 431, Minister of Health USSR, 24 October 1947; Footnote, p 788

Out-patient clinics and hospitals are to be merged, with the out-patient clinics becoming structural parts of the hospitals. Out-patient clinics will retain their sanitary and epidemic-control functions.

Regulations Approved by People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 17 November 1944, and by Executive Committee, Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent USSR, 15 November 1944, pp 791, 792

These regulations pertain to the kolkhoz medical posts of nurses of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. The Red Cross and the Red Crescent organize medical posts in kolkhozes and constitute the first line of defense against epidemics.

Instructions, pp 792-817

These instructions prescribe the methods for handling certain contagious diseases, as well as the general measures to be taken to eliminate the causes of a particular disease.

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Instructions and Requirements, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 5 April 1948, pp 817-822

According to the above instructions, the planning for guidance and organization of vaccination is the responsibility of the Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR, the Epidemic Control Administration establishments under the Ministries of Health of the autonomous republics, and the divisions of epidemic control under the Departments of Health of the krais and oblasts. Vaccination in each medical district is under the direction of the rayon Department of Health, headed by a health officer or epidemiologist. The peculiarities of each individual district are to be taken into consideration.

Vaccines for each individual contagion are allotted on the basis of the population of each district, including both adults and children. Bacteriological preparations for vaccination are supplied by the Epidemic-Control Administration of the Ministry of Health of each constituent and autonomous republic. All vaccinations in the rural areas are performed by the personnel of the rural medical district, and by fel'dsher and fel'dsher-midwife posts. In the cities and in the rayon centers, vaccination is accomplished by the combined force of all therapeutic and sanitation personnel available, primarily in the out-patient clinics.

Decree No 549, Minister of Health USSR, 6 September 1948; Instructions No 67, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 13 February 1941, and Subsequent Amendments, pp 822-833

States that it is mandatory that there be a strict registration and maintenance of records on all acute forms of the following contagious diseases: typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, toxic dyspepsia, typhus, relapsing fever, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, anthrax, glanders, cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, epidemic encephalitis, tularemia, smallpox, hydrophobia, leptospirosis, malaria, and brucellosis. All information relative to the occurrence of these diseases is to be reported within 24 hours to the rayon or city health department. This order also applies to all medical workers of the Ministry of Railroad Transportation USSR to therapeutic establishments of Water Transport USSR, and to other organizations. It does not apply to medical organizations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Armed Forces USSR, the Ministry of Internal Affairs USSR, or the Ministry of National Security.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 20 February 1948, pp 833-838

These instructions cover the collection and shipment of specimens for laboratory examination.

Regulations, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 6 April 1948 and 21 April 1948, pp 838-856

These regulations deal with the prevention of intestinal diseases, such as typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentery. Instructions are also given on concurrent and terminal disinfection in cases of intestinal diseases (pp 843-855).

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There are both general and specific preventive measures. General measures include the protection of sources of water supply; sewage disposal; disinfection; fly control; supervision over eating places, market places, and the manufacture, processing, and sale of food products; and finally, educational work in hygiene and sanitation.

Specific preventive measures include the elimination of disease carriers, proper immunization, and the use of DDT preparations (pp 1183-1192).

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 12 March 1947 and 28 April 1948, pp 863-873

These instructions prescribe methods for combating chronic dysentery and rendering innocuous the carriers of typhoid, paratyphoid and dysentery.

Instructions, Department of Therapeutic and Preventive Aid to Children, Ministry of Health USSR, 13 and 18 February 1948 and 28 April 1948, pp 856-874

These instructions cover the hospitalization of children with intestinal disorders, as well as the procedures to be followed in creches and children's homes.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 6 February 1948, pp 874-889

These instructions pertain to vaccinations against typhoid, tetanus, paratyphoid, and bacillary dysentery.

Vaccines, pp 876-887

The compositions of vaccines are shown, as well as the methods of their administration. Vaccinations are usually given during the second quarter of the year, or by 15 July. Vaccines for subcutaneous injection are also listed, as well as their dosages.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 20 February 1948, pp 889-898

These instructions cover the bacteriological diagnosis of cholera, as well as the investigation of diseases sources and methods of transmission.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 13 February 1948, pp 899-903

These instructions concern the layouts of laboratories which perform diagnoses and scientific studies and which produce vaccines.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 10 February 1948, pp 903-906

These instructions cover subcutaneous immunization with dead cultures of cholera vibrio, as well as mass vaccinations against cholera. The technique of vaccination, together with dosages, indications, and counterindications are also included.

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Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 29 December 1947, pp 906, 907

These instructions apply to the use of cholera bacteriophage for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 21 April 1948, p 908

These instructions pertain to disinfection in cholera cases.

(For instructions in methods of disinfection in cases of intestinal diseases in general, see p 844 of the text. For instructions in concurrent and terminal disinfection, see pp 1124-1125. For disinfection apparatuses, see pp 1125-1163)

Official Letter From Ye. I. Smirnov, Minister of Health USSR, to Ministers of Health, Constituent and Autonomous Republics, 1948, pp 908-928

This circular letter was dispatched to the following:

1. Heads of kray, oblast, city, and rayon Departments of Health.
2. Directors of medical and sanitary-bacteriological institutes.
3. Heads of Departments of Water Supply.
4. President of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.
5. Head of the Main Administration of Military Medicine USSR.
6. Heads of the departmental medical services of the MPS, MVD, and MGS.

The letter deals with the prevention and control of the spread of typhus, hospitalization, laboratory diagnosis, the discovery of the disease reservoir, and disinfection. It also covers instructions for preventing typhus and eradicating the disease by organizing epidemiological detachments and enlisting the aid of various organizations.

Instructions, Ministry of Health USSR, and Ministry of Education RSFSR, 26 - 29 January 1948, pp 928-930

These are instructions for preventing the occurrence of typhus in schools, children's homes, kindergartens, and boarding schools.

Instructions in Diagnosis and Treatment of Relapsing Fever, Ministry of Health USSR, pp 931, 932.

These instructions state that relapsing fever is caused by spirochetes. There are two types of relapsing fever: one is transmitted by lice, and the causative organism is *Spirochaeta obermeieri*; the other is transmitted by the tick *Ornithodoros papillipes*, and the causative agent is *Spirochaeta gorganum* of Central Asia. The reservoir of the virus transmitted by lice is the infected person himself.

Relapsing fever transmitted by ticks is an endemic disease. Its spread is associated with local conditions, with the rodent fauna which provide the virus reservoir, and with the *Ornithodoros* ticks which transmit the spirochetes in Uzbekistan.

Salvarsan and neosalvarsan are specific preparations for the treatment of relapsing fever. Neosalvarsan is administered intravenously. The dose for men is 0.5 gram, for women 0.4 gram, and for children .01 gram for each 2.2 pounds of

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their weight. Relapsing fever produced by lice can be arrested if neosalvarsan injected within 4 or 5 days following the attack. However, to avoid a relapse, neosalvarsan should be injected at the end of the first pyrexia, which may be on the 5th or 6th day.

In cases of relapsing fever caused by ticks, good results can be obtained by intramuscular injections of 0.3 gram of myarsenol for 3 consecutive days. The usual doses of neosalvarsan are not as effective as myarsenol.

To prevent the type of relapsing fever transmitted by lice, patients must be immediately hospitalized and deloused, as in cases of typhus. The type of relapsing fever transmitted by ticks can be prevented by rodent-control measures and by eliminating the ticks.

Regulations Concerning Droplet Infections, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 18 December 1947, pp 932-950

These instructions cover general measures to be taken to prevent contagious diseases in children, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, and mumps.

Sanitary-epidemiological establishments, therapeutic and preventive agencies for children, and the entire network of hospital and out-patient agencies within the medical districts, as well as fel'dsher and fel'dsher-midwife posts in the rural areas must all cooperate to prevent these children's diseases.

(The following measures should be used to prevent the spread of communicable diseases among children: quarantine, isolation, hospitalization, and active immunization. Periods of patient isolation are given on pp 797-818. For methods of vaccination against diphtheria, see pp 962-964 of the text. Concurrent and terminal disinfection in the homes of patients, before and after hospitalization, are described on pp 969-972.)

Hospital Procedures, Administration of City Hospitals, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, and Administration of Epidemic Control Establishments, Commissariat of Health USSR, 12 March 1943, pp 950-957

These procedures describe the arrangement and maintenance of hospitals, or of sections of a hospital for children with contagious diseases, as well as methods of admitting patients, medical examinations, quarantine, etc.

Instructions, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 12 March 1943, pp 957-961

These instructions cover the proper precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of various diseases from one section of a hospital to another.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 23 December 1947, pp 962-964

These instructions concern required preventive vaccination against diphtheria, i.e., active immunization with the diphtherial anatoxin.

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Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 18 December 1947, pp 964-969

These instructions apply to the use of scarlatina toxin for preventive vaccinations against scarlet fever.

Preventive vaccinations against scarlet fever are to be performed only under epidemic conditions. They must not interfere with vaccinations against smallpox and diphtheria.

Individual records of vaccination against smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever are to be maintained.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 18 December 1947, pp 969-972

These instructions pertain to concurrent and terminal disinfection in living quarters occupied by scarlet-fever and diphtheria patients.

Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 20 May 1939, pp 973-976

These regulations deal with the organization of seroprophylaxis work against measles. They list the groups subject to seroprophylaxis, as well as sources of supply of the serum, and dosages to be used.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 9 May 1948, pp 976, 977

These instructions describe the preparation of antimeasles serum.

Instructions, Administration of Maternity Hospitals and Gynecology, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, and Administration of Epidemic Control Establishments USSR, pp 977, 978

These instructions cover the collection of retroplacental (intraplacental) blood in obstetrical establishments for the preparation of antimeasles serum.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 19 May 1948, pp 979-982

These instructions pertain to the administration of antimeasles serum prepared from whole paternal blood. They also cover the effectiveness of seroprophylaxis and the conditions that determine such effectiveness, i.e., the dosage, technique, and time of administration.

Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 17 September 1940 and 17 November 1940, pp 983-987

These regulations deal with the organization of groups to aid nurses in the various nurseries in cities and workers' settlements. They also cover vaccination against measles and the keeping of statistical data.

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Instructions, Meningitis, pp 987-991

These instructions cover methods for combating epidemics of cerebrospinal meningitis, i.e., its early diagnosis, registration, hospitalization, isolation, quarantine, and disinfection. They also describe methods of treating cerebrospinal meningitis with serum and chemotherapeutic preparations.

Resolution, Council of People's Commissars RSFSR, 19 November 1939, No 665, pp 991, 992

This resolution states that vaccination against smallpox is obligatory and gives various instructions in that connection.

Vaccination Procedures, Council of People's Commissars USSR, 6 August 1940, pp 992-996

These procedures pertain to the formulation of plans, the organization of vaccinations in rural and city districts, the storage of variola vaccine, and the maintenance of records.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 9 May 1948, pp 996-999

These are instructions to medical personnel regarding vaccination methods. They apply to vaccination, revaccination, the storage of vaccine, and the maintenance of records.

Smallpox Prevention, pp 999, 1000

These are measures to be taken to avert smallpox infection. They cover the duties of rayon, oblast, and kray Departments of the Health.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 25 December 1947, pp 1000, 1001 and 1002-1007

These instructions pertain to disinfection in cases of smallpox including a table which shows the various methods of disinfection.

Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 26 October 1939, p 1001 and pp 1007-1012

These general regulations deal with concurrent and terminal disinfection in cases of tuberculosis and relate the parts played by medical personnel and medical establishments in disinfection procedures at patients' homes. They also include a table which shows the methods of disinfecting reservoirs of tuberculosis infection.

Instructions, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 5 February 1943, pp 1013-1016

These instructions cover the prevention of grippe (influenza)-type diseases. They include the organization of medical aid in both homes and hospitals, preventive measures, individual prophylaxis, medical education, the maintenance of records, and the collection and dissemination of pertinent information.

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Rabies Information, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 10 December 1947, pp 1085-1088

This information refers to the dosage and technique to be used in rabies vaccination. It includes Fermi's and other methods of treatment, as well as the preparation, storage, and shipment of rabies vaccine.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA AND HELMINTHIASIS

[see "Regulations, Ministry of Health USSR," 17 November 1948, pp 55-60]

Resolutions, Council of People's Commissars USSR, 20 May 1934 and 29 May 1944; Resolutions, Council of Ministers USSR, 11 August 1946; Resolutions, Resettlement Administration, Council of People's Commissars USSR, 18 July 1941. Instructions, All-Union State Sanitation Inspection, Ministry of Health USSR, 17 March 1938, 27 June 1938, and 16 June 1947, and Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 7 February 1937. Order, Ministry of Health USSR, 15 April 1949, pp 1017-1047

All of these decrees, orders, and instructions are concerned with malaria control and with the delegation of authority, responsibility, and the duties of various industrial enterprises, political subdivisions, and government agencies.

Table on Helminths, pp 1048-1068

This table lists the biological and epidemiological data on the more prevalent helminths infecting human beings.

Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 1 July 1940, pp 1062-1064

These regulations pertain to helminthiasis control by the health agencies of cities and rayons; by the sanitary-epidemiological stations of oblasts, rayons, cities, and ports; by the medical districts in rural areas; and by the fel'dsher posts in villages. They provide for the proper supervision of workers in food industries and in mining.

Preventive Measures, pp 1063, 1064

These are preventive measures against enterobiasis, trichocephalosis, hymenolepiasis, and ascariasis, which include environmental sanitation, the elimination of excreta, the disinfection and sanitation of toilets, and the disposal of garbage and rubbish.

Protective Measures, All-Union State Sanitation Inspection, 23 November 1940, pp 1064, 1065

These measures are designed for the protection of mines and miners against ancylostomiasis. They provide for the medical examination of miners for helminthiasis and include general sanitary and medical measures to be taken.

Preventive Measures, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 14 July 1938, pp 1065-1067

These measures deal with the prevention of taeniasis in humans, and of cysticercosis in cattle and swine, resulting from infection with *Cysticercus*. They include general health measures and veterinary sanitation measures.

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Instructions, People's Commissariat of Agriculture USSR, 20 June 1939, and People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 16 July 1939, pp 1067, 1068

These instructions pertain to preventive measures against trichinelliasis in humans and animals.

ZOONOSIS PREVENTION

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 16 April 1948, pp 1069-1072

These instructions are provided to guide medical personnel in preventing the transmission of anthrax to human beings. Anthrax is described as an acute infection which attacks cattle and which is then transmitted by cattle to man. These instructions discuss the sources of infection, methods of transmission, preventive measures, and methods of treatment with antianthrax serum.

Instructions, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 11 April 1948, pp 1073-1076

These instructions deal with disinfection procedures to prevent the spread of anthrax; they also discuss disinfectants, protective clothing, and the necessary precautionary measures. Instructions on pp 1075, 1076, issued by the All-Union State Sanitation Inspection of the People's Commissariat of Health USSR and by the Main Veterinary Administration of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture USSR, deal with the preparation, storage, and processing of raw materials of animal origin.

Decrees No 675/647, People's Commissariat of Agriculture USSR, and People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 28 October 1939, in Compliance With Decision No 1939, Council of People's Commissars USSR, 2 September 1939, pp 1076-1078

These decrees pertain to required improvements relevant to sanitary conditions as far as preparation, storage, and processing of raw materials of animal origin are concerned. They apply to the agencies of the All-Union State Sanitation Inspection of the People's Commissariat of Health USSR and to the agencies under the jurisdiction of the Main Veterinary Administration, People's Commissariat of Agriculture USSR, on both national and local levels. Decrees state that disinfection chambers are to be constructed in establishments of the Central Union of Consumers Cooperatives and of the People's Commissariat of Light Industry USSR. Similar chambers are to be set up in warehouses under the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade USSR and the All-Union Council of Producers' Cooperatives, and in all branches of the People's Commissariat of Transportation USSR.

Instructions No 177/21, Main Veterinary Administration of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture USSR and All-Union State Sanitation Inspection of the People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 16 June 1938, pp 1078-1080

These instructions deal with veterinary sanitation measures required in connection with the manufacture, transportation, importation, storage, and processing of wool, hair, and bristles, and in building maintenance. They also include general measures pertinent to personal hygiene and sanitation.

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Instructions, Administration of Organizations for Epidemic Control, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 14 December 1940, pp 1080, 1081

These instructions pertain to bacteriological examinations for anthrax.

Regulations, Ministry of Health USSR, 26 January 1948, pp 1081-1082

These regulations apply to the network of agencies set up to combat hydrophobia. The responsibility for combating this disease rests with the Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR. In the constituent and autonomous republics, this work is accomplished by the sanitary-epidemiological agencies of the respective Ministries of Health. In the krais, oblasts, cities, and rayons, the same functions are carried out by the sanitary-epidemiological agencies of the respective Departments of Health.

In addition, a network of pasteurization stations and pasteurization posts is maintained within the framework of the sanitary-epidemiological stations to carry on the work of combating hydrophobia. General scientific, practical, and theoretical work remains with the Central State Scientific-Control Institute imeni Professor Tarasevich, Ministry of Health USSR. This institute advises the Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR on all matters relating to the prevention of hydrophobia. It also analyzes specimens and supervises the production of antirabic vaccines by the various pasteurization stations.

Plans, Brucellosis Control, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 15 July 1948, pp 1088-1090 [see "Regulation Pertaining to Brucellosis-Control Stations, Ministry of Health USSR," 27 November 1948, pp 60-63]

These plans for brucellosis control pertain particularly to the training of personnel and the diagnosis and registration of occurrences of brucellosis infection. They also include instructions regarding preventive measures during calving.

Instructions, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 20 May 1938, With Subsequent Amendments, 20 May 1940, pp 1091-1103

These instructions deal with the laboratory diagnosis of brucellosis in human beings, including the bacteriological examination of blood, serological diagnosis with the aid of agglutination-reaction tests, and allergic-reaction tests with brucellin or melitin.

Instructions state that vaccine therapy is one of the most widely used methods of treatment for brucellosis. It may be applied to both the acute and chronic forms of brucellosis. The results obtained depend on the antigenic properties of the vaccine used, the individual peculiarities of the patients, the clinical form in each case, the duration of the disease, and the method of treatment.

Regulations, All-Union State Sanitation Inspection, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 22 October 1939, and Main Veterinary Administration, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 29 October 1939, With Subsequent Amendments, pp 1104, 1105

These regulations lay down the rules and sanitary requirements to be observed in handling milk from animals with symptoms of brucellosis and/or tuberculosis.

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Regulations, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 11 October 1938 and 13 February 1939, With Subsequent Amendments, pp 1105-1112

These regulations concern the protection of workers who come in contact with animals suffering from brucellosis. They also pertain to the protection of workers employed in the meat industries.

TULAREMIA

[see "Regulation, Tularemia-Control Stations, "Ministry of Health USSR, 27 November 1948, pp 63-65]

Diagnostic Methods for Tularemia, Main Sanitary Epidemic Control Administration, Ministry of Health USSR, 10 September 1946, pp 1112, 1113

These methods include the serological diagnosis of tularemia in man by means of the agglutination reaction and its evaluation and the allergic diagnosis of tularemia in man with a subcutaneous test and its evaluation.

The active immunization of human beings with the living tularemia vaccine is the specific prophylaxis for tularemia infection. The vaccine is prepared from immunogenic strains of tularemia bacteria, attenuated in accordance with the method of N. A. Gayskiy. Other attenuated strains of tularemia may be used if they meet the approval of the TsGNI (Central State Scientific-Supervising Institute). The cutaneous vaccination of human beings involves the use of bile tularemia vaccine in accordance with the method of Prof B. Ya. El'bert.

Instructions, Serum-Vaccine Commission, People's Commissariat of Health USSR, 12 May 1944, p 1114

These are temporary instructions on the method of administering Gayskiy's living vaccine.

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